

L 17879-66

ACG NR: AP5027676

MeI₂ crystals consisted mainly of the two intense lines in the region 1.82-1.83 μ . In mixed crystals both lines were split by $\sim 12\text{cm}^{-1}$, The short-wave components of splitting disappeared at the He temperatures. This suggested that the emitting level in the MeF₂-Hg⁺⁺ was the same component of the therm $^4I_{13/2}$ subjected to fourfold degeneration (1). The components of the main therm $^4I_{15/2}$ were twofold degenerated ($E_{1/2}$ and $E_{3/2}$). The authors thank A. N. Terenina for her interest in the work. (orig. art. has: 2 fig.)

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Canal 3/3 TS

L 15768-66 EWP(=)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/NH

AAC NR: AP1027677

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/65/019/005/0817/0219

AUTHOR: Fefilov, P. P.; Timofeyeva, V. A.; Tolstoy, M. N.; Belyayev, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Luminescence of neodymium and chromium in an yttrium-aluminum garnet

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopya, v. 19, no. 5, 1965, 817-819

TOPIC TAGS: spectroscopy, crystal lattice structure, luminescence, neodymium, chromium, yttrium, crystal growing, single crystal

ABSTRACT: Crystals of Y-Al garnet (YAG) were grown in a fluoride and lead oxide melt. Neodymium and chromium were added to the melt in the form of oxides to activate the crystals, and the infrared luminescence spectrums of the YAG-Nd single crystals were determined in the regions of all four groups of radiations, situated near 0.9, 1.1, 1.4, and 1.8μ and corresponding to the transition from the excited $^4F_{3/2}$ term to the terms $^4I_{9/2-15/2}$. The spectrums were taken at 77K by the diffraction spectrometer with receiver from PCS and the radiations of the first group were, in addition, photographed on I-920 film in a spectrograph with a

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UDC: 535.37 : 548.0

L 15763-66
ACC NR: AP5027677

dispersion of $\sim 13 \text{ A/mm}$. The value of splitting of the $^4F_{3/2}$ ($\Delta E=84 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) was much larger than that of the lanthanum halides and scheelite crystals. This indicated the larger force of the intercrystalline field, which was substantiated by the splitting values of the 4I terms. But the relative splitting of individual 4I terms was the same as in the scheelite and other bases: the largest splitting was observed in the $^4I_{15/2}$ and $^4I_{9/2}$ terms (976 and 857 cm^{-1}). It was noticeably smaller in the $^4I_{13/2}$ and $^4I_{11/2}$ terms (574 and 518 cm^{-1}). The study of Nd luminescence was facilitated by the presence of Cr^{3+} in the crystals, which sensitized the luminescence of Nd^{3+} . The absorption spectra of Cr^{3+} in YAG were described by D. J. Wood et al. (J. Chem. Phys., 39, 890, 1963). The effect of the sensitization of Nd luminescence by Cr^{3+} was proven both by spectral and by kinetic studies. The results agreed entirely with those of Z. J. Kiss and R. C. Dunkan (Appl. Phys. Lett., 5, 200, 1964) on the nonradiative resonance transfer of YAG of excitation energy from chromium to neodymium ions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 30/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

2/2

ACCC-NR# AT6034034

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0087/0098

AUTHOR: Feofilov, P. P. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

ORG: nicae

TITLE: Some problems associated with the spectroscopy of rare-earth ions in crystals

SOURCE: Simpozium po spektroskopii kristallov, soderzhashchikh redkozemel'nyye elementy i elementy gruppy zheleza. Moscow, 1965. Spektroskopiya kristallov (Spectroscopy of crystals); materialy simpoziuma. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 87-98

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, crystal structure, spectroscopy, activated crystal

ABSTRACT: This paper surveys the problems associated with the spectroscopy of rare-earth ions in crystals and suggests a general procedure for improvement. The problems are considered under three headings: 1) the physicochemical conditions for forming activated crystals and the structure of activation centers, 2) the energy scheme of activating ions in the crystals, and 3) the processes arising in the excited state. Under the first heading, the basic problem is degree of reliability in assuming a given ion to be activated by a given process. Problems also arise in considering heterovalent activation when the substituting and substituted ions, while satisfying the size criterion, differ in charge. It is necessary to know the structure, particularly the symmetry, of the activation center. In regard to the

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ACC NR: AT6034034

second heading, schemes of energy levels for trivalent rare-earth elements normally cause little difficulty. Basic problems in considerations of bivalent atoms, however, include: 1) development of a theory concerning f-d spectra in crystals of different symmetry, expressed both in electronic and electronoscillation terms, 2) theoretical analysis of empirical correlations in spectra of iso-electronic ions, and 3) development of a more concrete theory of interconfiguration interaction for the interaction of the configurations $4f^k$ and $4f^{k-1}5d$. Under the third heading, the urgency of discovering the precise mechanism of energy transfer between donor and acceptor is pointed out. The author concludes that there is a need to establish general principles of approach in both theoretical and experimental investigations, and that the chief problem consists in further development of these investigations and in making generalizations on a basis of full correlation between theory and experiment. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20, 07/ SUBM DATE: 25May66

Card 2/2

L 1555B-66 EWP(l)/EWP(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(o) JD/JG

ACK NR: AF6004419

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/1.6/020/001/0169/0171

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skaya, V. A.; Feofilov, P. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation reduction of lanthanon ions in crystals of the fluorite type with two activators [paper presented at the Symposium on Spectroscopy of Crystals Containing Rare Earth Elements and Elements of the Iron Group held in Moscow, February 1955]

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 1, 1966, 169-171

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, crystal phosphor, fluorite, absorption spectrum, chemical reduction, single crystal

ABSTRACT: Radiation reduction of rare earth ions was studied in fluorite crystals containing a second rare earth activator. The specific properties of this process in a two-activator system are illustrated on the basis of reduction of the trivalent neodymium ion in the presence of Gd, Dy, Ho, Er and Tm. Strontium fluoride containing no other rare earth impurities was used as the base. The concentration of Nd ions was 0.15 mol.% in all cases; the concentration of the second activator was

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UDC: 535.34 : 548.0

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ACC NR: AP6004419

2)

varied from 0 to 1.0 mol.%. The single crystals were subjected to ionizing radiation from the Co^{60} isotope. An analysis of the absorption spectra for the exposed crystals showed that the concentration of reduced ions of the fundamental activator is considerably dependent on the presence and concentration of the secondary activator. It is found that the addition of Gd and Er ions "sensitizes" the formation of bivalent Nd ions, while Dy, Ho or Tu reduce the reduction capacity of trivalent Nd ions. Since gadolinium is incapable of entering fluorite crystals in the bivalent state, sensitization in this case is probably due to defects formed in heterovalent activation of metal fluoride crystals by trivalent rare earth ions. The differences in the action of the various coactivators are due to differences in the electron affinity of the various triply charged rare earth ions. The experimental data indicate that these ions may be arranged in the following descending series with respect to electron infinity in strontium fluoride crystals: $\text{Tu} \rightarrow \text{Dy} \rightarrow \text{Ho} \rightarrow \text{Nd} \rightarrow \text{Er}$. Each of the ions in this series may be considered an electron donor with respect to all other ions located to its left. The authors express their sincere gratitude to V. N. Baklanova and B. I. Maksakov who grew the single crystals studied in this work.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

OC
Card 2/2

L 41100-66 EWP(m)/EWP(e) WH

ACC N.R. AP6025970

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/001/0126/0128

AUTHOR: Petrovskiy, G. T.; Tolstoy, M. N.; Feofilov, P. P.; Tsurikova, G. A.; Shapovalov, V. N.

ORG: none

59B
15

TITLE: Luminescence and stimulated emission of neodymium in fluoberyllate glasses

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 126-128

TOPIC TAGS: stimulated emission, luminescence spectrum, neodymium, fluoberyllate glass, BE₂Y₂LLUM compound, GLASS

ABSTRACT: The luminescence and stimulated emission of the Nd³⁺ ion were studied in fluoberyllate glasses of the following compositions:

- 1) BeF₂—60; AlF₃—10; CaF₂—10; KF—15; MF—5% (M = Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Ti).
- 2) BeF₂—70; AlF₃—10; MF—20% (M = Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs).
- 3) BeF₂—60; AlF₃—10; CaF₂—5; MF—5% (M = Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, Pb).

Since the absorption and luminescence characteristics of all the glasses were found to be very similar (only glasses containing Li had substantially wider emission bands), the data obtained in the study are considered typical for fluoberyllate glasses of the most diverse compositions. The luminescence spectrum of Nd³⁺ is shown in Fig. 1. Its

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UDC: 535.37:546.657:666.1/2

L 411(0-66)

ACC NR: AP6025970

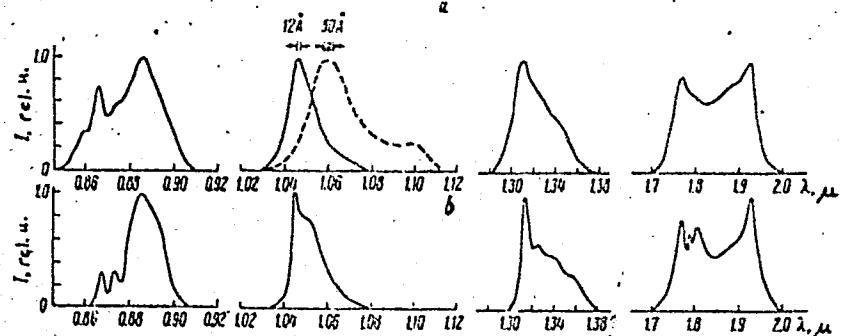


Fig. 1. Luminescence spectra of Nd^{3+} in fluoberyllate glasses at 300 (a) and 77°K (b). Intensity maxima in the various groups are normalized to unity. Broken line indicates the luminescence spectrum of Nd in silicate glass. The regions of generation of stimulated emission are marked.

comparison with spectra of Nd^{3+} in other matrices shows that although in fluoberyllate glasses the half-width of bands corresponding to transitions between the individual splitting components of the terms substantially exceeds that observed in crystals, the bands in these glasses are nevertheless much narrower than in oxygen-containing (for example, silicate) glasses. A second characteristic feature of Nd spectra (and other

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ACC NR: AP6025970

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rare earth ions) in fluoberyllate glasses is the relatively small "crystalline" splitting of terms, as a result of which the groups of luminescence bands are more compact. The force of the field acting on Nd^{3+} ion in fluoberyllate glasses was found to be small. Generation of stimulated emission was observed at room temperature in cylindrical specimens 40 mm long and 3.5-5.0 mm in diameter, prepared from glass containing 2 mole % NdF_3 . The spectrum of this emission consists of a large number of close narrow lines. The center of the region of generation corresponds to 10,473 Å, i. e., it is located near the maximum of the luminescence band. Thus, the region of generation in fluoberyllate glasses is shifted by more than 100 Å toward the shortwave side as compared to silicate glasses. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [27]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS:

5055

Card 3/3 hs

L 16044-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) RDW/JD/JW/WH

ACC NR: AP6005477

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004/001/0073/0075

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skaya, V. A.; Feofilov, P. P.

ORG: none

21, 44, 55

TITLE: Thermoluminescence method for studying high excited states of lanthanide impurity ions in crystals

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 1, 1966, 73-75

TOPIC TAGS: thermoluminescence, crystal phosphor, luminescence spectrum, rare earth element, single crystal, excited electron state, calcium fluoride

ABSTRACT: Thermoluminescent analysis is used for studying high excited levels of rare earth ions in crystals of the fluorite-type (MeF_2 ; Me=Ca, Sr, Ba). The specimens for the study were artificial single crystals of CaF activated by trivalent Er, Tm and Pr ions. The specimens were excited by Co^{60} γ -radiation at room temperature. The thermoluminescence spectrum for Er-activated calcium fluoride shows a doublet in the $320 \mu\text{m}$ region which corresponds to $^3P_{1,2} - ^3H_{4,5}$ transitions.

The thermal de-excitation spectrum for CaF with a Tm impurity shows a band at 286

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UDC: 535.377

L 16044-66

ACC NR: AP6005477

mu which corresponds to the $^3P_0 + ^3H_6$ transition. The band for a Pr impurity is located at about 250 mu which is most probably interpreted as a $^1S_0 + ^3H_5$ transition. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

FW
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7001345

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/011/0471/0474

AUTHOR: Ovseyakin, V. V.; Feofilov, P. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Cooperative sensitization of luminescence in crystals activated with rare earth ions

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniya, v. 4, no. 11, 1966, 471-474

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminescence spectrum, luminescent crystal, activated crystal, activation energy

ABSTRACT: The authors report a new cooperative process observed in BaF₂ crystals and a few other crystals activated with pairs of rare-earth ions, wherein the interaction between the activator ions produces luminescence sensitization in the crystal. BaF₂ crystals containing 10 mol.% YbF₃ and 0.5 mol.% TuF₃ were exposed to infrared from an incandescent lamp (wavelength ~0.9 μ) and visible glow of the Tu ions was observed at room temperature. No such glow was observed under identical excitation conditions in BaF₂ activated with Tu only. Spectroscopy of the observed glow has shown it to consist of two groups of lines characteristic of the Tu³⁺ ion, with maxima at 470 and 670 nm. The ir excitation spectrum consists of a single band with maximum at 960 nm, corresponding to the absorption band of the trivalent Yb ion, and there is no Tu³⁺ absorption in this region. Photometry of the visible glow of the Tu has shown its in-

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tensity to be proportional to the square of the excitation. This phenomenon, which the authors call cooperative sensitization of luminescence, consists of cooperative excitation of an acceptor ion by transfer to it of the energy of two donor ions. It is thus the inverse of the phenomenon described by D. L. Dexter (Phys. Rev. v. 108, 630, 1957 and v. 126, 1962, 1962), where excitation energy is simultaneously transferred from one donor ion to two acceptor ions. Similar phenomena were observed in crystals activated with the ion pairs Yb^{3+} + Ho^{3+} and Yb^{3+} + Er^{3+} . Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Sep66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

PEDOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; GARNOVSKAYA, G.N.; PARSHINA, Ye.P.

Recovery of alkali from salt solutions after the decomposition of phenolates. Trudy VNIIPS no.4:218-222 '55. (MIRA 13:4)
(Alkalies) (Phenols) (Oil shales)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412910012-1

ZHLENIN, N.I.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Keys of using shale phenols. Trudy VNIIPS no.6;131-143 '58.
(MIRA 11:8)
(Phenols)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412910012-1"

MEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; GARNOVSKAYA, G.N.

Hydrogenation of shale-tar fractions containing neutral
oxygen compounds. Trudy VNIIPS no.6:183-196 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Oil shales) (Hydrogenation)

YEVSTRATOVA, Z.F.; LAPIN, V.N.; SEDLIS, V.I.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Utilizing some groups of compounds in fuel oil fractions of shale tars as plasticizers. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:226-231 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Oil shales) (Plasticizers)

GARNOVSKAYA, G.N.; PARSHINA, Ye.P.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Removal of neutral oils and sulfur compounds from phenols.
Trudy VNIIPS no.7:237-246 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Oil shales) (Phenols)

PREYS, M.O.; PYSHKINA, N.I.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Tendency of shale-tar oxygen compounds to undergo direct oxidation.
Trudy VNIIIPS no.7:276-281 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Oil shales) (Oxidation)

ZELENIN, N.I.; TATARKINA, G.V.; SHIROKOVA, N.Ye.; NEMIROVSKIY, A.N.;
EEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, K.Ya.

Production of automobile gasoline. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan.
i prod. ikh perer. no.8:75-83 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gasoline)

ZELENIN, N.I.; PREYS, M.O.; PEOFILLOV, Ye.Ye.; CHERNYSHEVA, K.B.;
YEFIMOV, V.A.; TSIPEROVICH, M.V.; YEVUSHENKO, V.Ya.

Using methanol extract from the middle cut of shale tar in
the flotation of coal. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod.
ikh perer. no.8:102-116 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Methanol)
(Coal)
(Flotation)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SHIPINOV, N.A.;
ZELENIN, N.I.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased];
PARSHINA, Ye.P.

Utilization of shale and coal phenols for the synthesis of
chemicals for plant protection. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i
prod. ikh perer. no.8:152-158 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy i Vsesoyuznyy institut
po pererabotke slantsev.

(Phenols)

(Plants, Protection of)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SHIPINOV, N.A.;
GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased]; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; KOROLEVSKAYA, M.F.;
PETROVA, A.I.

Effect of the composition of shale phenols on the process of
nitration and pesticidal properties of nitro products. Khim.
i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:167-174 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Phenols)

(Pesticides)

(Nitration)

GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased]; KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.;
PARSHINA, Ye.P.; PREYS, M.O.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Synthesis of the preparation 125 from phenols of tars produced by
semicoking of Baltic shales and Charemkhovo coals. Khim.
i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:~~12~~-185 '60.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Laboratoriya pererabotki smoly Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke slantsev i laboratoriya
organicheskoy khimii Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity
rasteniy.

(Pesticides)
(Phenols)

LAPIN, V.M.; PREYS, M.O.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Decomposition of phenolates by domestic oil shale gas under pressure. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer.
no.8:190-194 '60.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Phenoxydes)
(Oil shales)

PEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; KOKURIN, A.D.; GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased];
VASIL'YEV, M.L.

Sulfonation of phenols of the middle cut of shale tar. Khim.
i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:210-218 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Phenols)
(Oil shales)
(Sulfonation)

KAMENSKAYA, I.N.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Group composition of producer gasoline. Khim. i tekh. gor.
slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:237-250 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gasoline--Analysis)
(Oil shales)

GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased]; PEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; YANKOVSKAYA, T.A.

Investigation of salt and water solutions of the dephenolization process of the middle cut of shale tar. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:194-198 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(Oil shales) (Distillation, Fractional)

ZELENIN, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, M.L.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Methods for utilizing high-boiling fractions of shale phenols.
Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:199-203 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Phenols) (Oil shales)

ZELENIN, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, M.L.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Use of high-boiling shale phenols for the production of plastic materials; thermosetting and activity of shale phenols. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:204-213 '60.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Plastics) (Oil shales) (Phenols)

PEOFLOV Ye.Ye.
ZELENIN, N.I.; FEOLILOV, Ya.Ya.

Potential and actual phenol yields from oil shale tars. Khim.
i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.10:139-152 '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

FEOLILOV Ye.Ye.

ZELENIN, N.I.; FEOLILOV, Ye.Ye.; RED'KIN, V.A.

Optimal variation in the technological system of refining
oil shale tar. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer.
no.10:152-163 '62.

(MIRA 17:5)

SIPOVSKIY, G.V.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; KHALLIK, E.K. [Hallik, E.];
KAL'BERG, A.O. [Kalberg, A.]; SHMAGIN, Ya.G.

Distillation of chamber tar in an experimental atmospheric
and vacuum distillation unit. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan.
i prod. ikh perer. no.10:190-199 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; SIPOVSKIY, G.V.; SHMAGIN, Ya.G.; MATOCHINSKIY, Yu.M.

Continuous distillation of oil shale tars "under atmospheric pressure. Khim. i tekhn. gor slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.10:200-216 '62.

BALASHOV, P.S.; GARNOVSKAYA, G.N.; FEOFILOV, Ya.Ye.

Using shale phenols as wetting agents in the mercerization
of cotton fibers. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer.
no.10;242-245 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

S/583/62/000/010/002/002
I001/I210

AUTHORS: Zabrodkin, A. G., Zelenin, N. I., Vasiliev, M. L., Feofilov, E. E. and Lieva, V. Yu.

TITLE: Industrial tests of synthetic adhesives based on phenols of shale resin, boiling at a temperature higher than 300°C, and admixed with tricresol

SOURCE: Estonian SSR. Institut slantsev. Khimiya i tekhnologiya goryuchikh slantsev i produktov ikh pererabotki, no. 10, Leningrad, 1962, 235-256

TEXT: This is a continuation of previous works (Zelenin, N. I., Vasiliev, M. L., Feofilov, E. E., Khimia i tekhnologiya goryuchikh slantsev i produktovikh pererabotki, no. 9, 1960, 204; Zabrodkin, A. G., Lieva, V. Yu., Vasiliev, M. L., ibidem 236). The adhesive resin prepared in the laboratory was tested in the Ust'-Izhorsk plywood factory and the results showed that the resin with admixture of tricresol, and ethyl alcohol as a solvent could be used in the production of bakelized plywood. There are 4 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Soviet narodnogs khazyaystva ESSR reopravlenie slantsevoy i khimicheskay promishlevnosti: Nauchno-issledovatelskiy institut po dubychei pererabotke slantsev "Institut slantsev" (Soviet of National Economy of Estonian SSR, Administration of Shale and Chemical Industry. Scientific Research Institute for Extraction and Processing of Shales—"Shale Institute")

Card 1/1

S/583/62/000/010/001/002
I001/I210

AUTHOR: Zabrodkin, A. G., Zelenin, N. I., Lieva, V. Yu., Feofilov, E. E. and Vasiliev, M. L.
TITLE: Industrial tests of synthetic adhesives based on shale-phenols boiling up to 300°C
SOURCE: Estonian SSR. Institut slantsev. Khimiya i tekhnologiya goryuchikh slantsev i produktov
ikh pererabotki, no. 10, Leningrad, 1962, 246-252

TEXT: The development of the plywood industry required by the 7-year Plan needs new and cheaper adhesives. TsNIIFM developed a new method for the preparation and condensation of a water-soluble resin from shale-phenols with addition of tricresol. The resin was controlled under industrial conditions at the Ust'-Izharsk plywood factory. The finished product responded to the standard requirements ГОСТ-3916-55 (GOST-3916-55). Phenols were obtained in 1960 at the pilot plant of the shale works im-Lenina. The use of this resin economizes 50% of tricresol compared with the resin ЦНИИФМ-С-35 (TsNIIFM-S-35) and it can be introduced into ФСФ (FSF) brand plywood. There are 5 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Soviet narodnogo khazayastva ESSR reopravlenie slantsevoy i khimicheskay promish-levnosti: Nauchno-issledovatelskiy institut po dubychi pererabotke slantsev "Institut slantsev" (Soviet of National Economy of Estonian SSR, Administration of Shale and Chemical Industry, Scientific Research Institute for Extraction and Processing of Shales — "Shale Institute")

Card 1/1

FEOFILIOVA, A. P.

24850. FEOFILIOVA, A. P. K Kharakteristike Fatsial'nykh Tipov Porod Kol'chuginskoy Svity Kuzbassa. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk. SSSR, Seriye geol., 1949 4, S. 78-96.--
Bibliogr: 12 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

FEOFILIOVA, A.P.

Classification of cycles of sediment accumulation in the
Carboniferous strata of the Donets Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 94
no.5:933-936 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavлено академиком N.M.Strakhovym.
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Geology, Stratigraphic--Donets Basin)

BOTVINKINA, L.N.; PROFILIOVA, A.P.; YABLOKOV, V.S.

Study of the texture and deposition conditions of the most recent alluvial and other deposits in the lower reaches of the Don River and in the coastal region of the Sea of Azov.
Trudy Inst.geol. nauk no.151:30-89 '54. (MIRA 8:8)
(Don Valley--Alluvium) (Azov region--Alluvium)

FEOFILOVA,A.P.; YABLOKOV,V.S.

Structural features of sandy strata of alluvial origin in
the C₃, C₂, and C₁ series of the Donets Basin's central region.
Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no.151:117-171 '54. (MLRA 8:8)
(Donets Basin--Coal geology) (Donets Basin--Geology,
Stratigraphic)

PEOFILOVA, A.P.

Location of alluvium in cyclical sedimentation different from the
series and time of that in which it was formed. Trudy Inst.geol.
nauk no.151:241-272 '54. (MIRA 8:8)
(Coal geology) (Alluvium)

FEOFILOVA, A.P.

Method of compoling paleogeographic maps of the Donets Basin.
Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol.30 no.3:88-89 My-Je'55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Donets Basin--Paleogeography)

BOTVINKINA, L.N.; ZHEMCHUZHNIKOV, Yu.A.; TIMOFEEV, P.P.; PROKHOLOVA, A.P.,
YABLOKOV, V.S.; IL'INA, N.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; KISELEVA, A.I.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Atlas of lithogenous type middle Carboniferous coal deposits in
Donets Basin] Atlas litogeneticheskikh tipov uglenosnykh otlozhenii
srednego karbona Donetskogo basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk
SSSR, 1956. 367 p.
(Donets Basin--Coal geology)

(MLRA 9:10)

ZHEMCHUZHNIKOV, Yu.A.; YABLOKOV, V.S.; BOGOLYUBOVA, L.I.; BOTVINKINA, L.N.;
PROFILOVA, A.P.; RITENBERG, M.I.; TIMOFEEV, P.P.; TIMOFEEVA, Z.V.;
KHROPOTKIN, P.N., red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Structure and factors determining the accumulation of basic coal-bearing series and layers in the central Carboniferous of the Donets Basin. Part 1.] Stroenie i usloviia nakopleniya osnovnykh uglenosnykh svit i ugol'nykh plastov srednego karbona Donetskogo basseina. Maskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1959, 331 p(Akademija nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.15)

(Donets Basin--Coal geology)

(MIRA 12:6)

3(5)

SOV/11-59-5-3/14

AUTHOR: Feofilova, A.P.

TITLE: Facial Conditions in the Accumulation of the Coal-Bearing Stratum of the Lower Carboniferous Period of the Donets Basin (Fatsial'nyye obstanovki nakopleniya uglenosnoy volzhchi Donetskogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nau SSSR. Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 35-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the author, the difference in the formation of coal-bearing beds in various parts of the Donets Basin and sharp changes in the thickness of coal deposits depend on conditions prevailing at the time of sedimentation, as existed during the Lower Carboniferous Period. Some layers were formed during the sea transgression periods, others - during its regression, either under shallow sea, lagoon or marshy conditions. As a result of the study of core samples, taken during the prospecting work of the trust Artemuglegoologiya

Card 1/2

SOV/11-59-5-3/14

Facial Conditions in the Accumulation of the Coal-Bearing
Stratum of the Lower Carboniferous Period of the Donets Basin.

(the Artemuglegeologiya Trust), from different parts of the Donbass, the author reconstructed a system of cycles and facies of the formation of the carbonaceous layers (figure 3). The author finds that, under specific conditions in the Donets Basin, the industrial coal-bearing beds were formed under the conditions of development of lagoon cycles. The more marshy facies were in such a cycle, the richer was the coal deposit. The following geologists are mentioned by the author: K.F. Kurilova, V.V. Koperina, G.A. Ivanov and A.V. Makedonov. There are 4 tables, 1 map, 3 sets of diagrams, 2 graphs, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR (the Geologic Institute of the AS USSR Moscow)
SUBMITTED: April 7 1958
Card 2/2

IONOSOVA, K.I.; FEOFILLOVA, A.P.

Connection between coal types and general conditions of sedimentation
in the Donets Basin. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 27 no.7:45-58
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Donets Basin—Coal geology)

FEOFILCOVA, Ariadna Pavlovna; LEVENSHTEYN, Mordko Leybovich; Prinimali
uchastiye: TIMOFEYeva, Z.V.; MANUKALOVA-GREBENYUK, M.F.; INOSOVA,
K.I.; KURILOVA, K.F.; SOKOLOVA, G.U.; TYABICHENKO, O.P.; TIMOFEYEV,
P.P., otv.red.; GALUSHKO, Ya.A., red,izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Sediment and coal accumulation in the Lower and Middle Carboniferous
in the Donets Basin] Osobennosti osadko- i uglenakopleniia v nizhnem
i sredнем karbone Donetskogo basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
SSSR, 1963. 174 p. (Akademija nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut.
Trudy, no.73).
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR (for Timofeyeva). 2. Trest
Artembeoliya (for Manukalova-Grebnyuk, Inosova, Kurilova,
Sokolova, Ryabichenko).

(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Donets Basin--Coal geology)

FEOFILIOVA, A.P.

Concerning the book of V.I. Popov and others "Handbook on the determination of sedimentary facies complexes and methods of facies-paleogeographic mapping." Lit. i pol. iskop. no.4:137-140 Jl.-Ag '64.

I. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

(MIRA 17:11)

MARDASHEV, S.R.; DEBOV, S.S.; FEOFILIOVA, E.P.

Bacteriostatic effects of 5-bromo-6-hydroxypyrimidine. Vop. med.
khim. 6 no. 6:643-644 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra biokhimii I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
I.M. Sechenova i laboratoriya biokhimii mikrobov Instituta
biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(PYRIMIDINE) (MYCOBACTERIUM) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

FEOFILLOVA, O. L.

"Process of Glass Formation at High Melting Temperatures. (1450°-1650°)." Sub 11 Jun 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SC: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

~~FEOFILIOVA, T.P., inzh.~~

Building houses of large silicate blocks. Biul. tekhn. inform.
po stroi. 5 no.5:9-10 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Building blocks) (Silicates)

FEOFILOVA, U.V.; LYUTROVNIK, B.V.

Clinico-diagnostic importance of urine reaction to pregnadiol.
Akush.gin. no. 2:22-24 Mr-Ap '50. (CIML 19:2)

1. Of the Polyclinic and Hospital of the Therapeutic-Medical
Administration of the Kremlin (Head Obstetrician-Gynecologist --
Prof. V.P.Mikhaylov; Head of Laboratories -- Prof. P.P.Aver'yanov).

FEOFILIOVA, Ye. P.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The microflora of Ossetian
kefir grains (A study of the physiology and biochemistry of the microorganisms
of kefir grains)". Moscow, 1958. 17 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of
Labor Red Banner State U im M. V. Lomonosov), 120 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 123)

COUNTRY	:	USSR
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10122
AUTHOR	:	<u>Feofilova, Ye. P.</u>
INST.	:	---
TITLE	:	The Microflora of Kefir Yeast
ORIG. PUB.	:	Mikrobiologiya, 1958, 27, No 2, 229-234
ABSTRACT	:	Commercial kefir fungus was cultured for 7 months at a temperature of 14-16° in sterile milk with the periodic washing of the fungus with 48% ethyl alcohol and water with the repeated performance of "refermenting", that is, a certain checking of the growth of transplants. As a result, the lactic-acid streptococci, the mobile gram-negative bacteria, "the peptonizing" bacteria, sarcinae, and the laminated yeasts, <u>Oidium lactis</u> disappeared from the kefir fungus. Apparently, the microorganisms.
Card:	1/3	

Moscow State U.

COUNTRY :	
CATEGORY :	
ABSTRACT JOUR. :	RZhBiol., No. 1959, №. 10122
AUTHOR :	
INST. :	
TITLE :	
ORIG. PUB. :	
ABSTRACT :	mentioned represent an associated microflora, because the kefir yeasts without them produced a normal kefir. Three types of microorganisms are found as constant components of kefir yeasts: 2 types of yeasts, large and small, and bacteria. This kefir bacterium belongs to the group of heterofermentative lactic-acid bacteria, forms lactic acid, ethyl alcohol and CO ₂ from sugar. The kefir bacterium is exceptionally selective with respect to its nutrient medium and does not grow on whey without the
Card:	2/3

34

COUNTRY	:	
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10122
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	addition of 1% yeast autolysate. The bacteria need some kind of yeast autolysate substances which are adsorbed by activated charcoal at a pH of 7.0-7.5 and are eluted with acetone. -- M. B. Kupetskaya
Card:	3/3	

17(4)

AUTHOR:

Feofilova, Ye. P.

SOV/20-125-4-63/74

TITLE:

On the Symbiosis Between Lactic Acid Bacteria and Yeasts in Kefir-grains (O simbioze molochnokislykh bakteriy s drozhzhami v kefirnykh zernakh)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 913-916
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It has been proved before that two kinds of yeast may be considered to be the main components of the kefir grains of Osetiya. They either ferment (*Saccharomyces fragilis*, *Torula sphaerica*) or do not ferment (*Sacch. unisporus*) lactose. Another heterofermentative lactic acid bacterium, *Betabacter caucasicum* Orla Lensen, further belongs to this group. Other bacteria and yeasts isolated by various investigators are an accidental non-obligatory microflora of kefir grains. In this paper the author intended to clarify what interrelations exist between *Betab. caucasicum* and the two above mentioned kinds of yeast if they are cultivated together. She thought that this might help to solve the question to what factors such an interesting and constant symbiosis is due in the kefir fungus. Figure 1 shows the development of *Betab. caucasicum* with each

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SOV/20-125-4-63/74

On the Symbiosis Between Lactic Acid Bacteria and Yeasts in Kefhir-grains

of the two kinds of yeast and with both. The results show the following interrelations between the micro-organisms of the kefir fungus: 1) In pure culture on pure milk Betab. caucasicum develops very slowly and faintly. In association with yeasts (especially those which ferment lactose) its development is greatly stimulated. The yeast provides the bacterium with a "factor" which is necessary for the development of Betab. caucasicum on pure milk. It was possible to isolate this factor from yeast autolysate. 2) Lactose fermenting yeast usually develops in pure cultures on milk. It needs, however, to be associated with Betab. caucasicum, as it develops better in those conditions with more acid pH values and is able to utilize the turnover products of the bacterium (e.g. lactic acid). 3) Contrary to lactose fermenting yeast, Sacch. unisporus shows in its development a much more dependence on kefir bacterium. Cultivated with Betab. caucasicum this yeast develops better in media with lactose than in pure cultures. It might be possible that the increased development of Sacch. unisporus in cultures with Betab. caucasicum could be explained by the utilization of turnover products of the bacterium (e.g. lactic acid, glucose and galactose) by the yeast. 4) This

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SOV/20-125-4-63/74

On the Symbiosis Between Lactic Acid Bacteria and Yeasts in Kefir-grains

mutual dependence may also account for the stable symbiosis of the above mentioned micro-organisms in the kefir fungus.
V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician, directed the work. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)
PRESENTED: December, 16, 1958, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician
SUBMITTED: December 10, 1958

Card 3/3

NOVIKOVA, G.A.; PETROVA, E.A.; USHAKOVA, V.I.; FEOFILIOVA, Ye.P.

Formation of diacetyl and acetoin by lactic acid streptococci.
Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:87-92 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(BUTANONE) (BUTANEDIONE) (LACTIC ACID BACTERIA)

MARDASHEV, S.R.; FEOFILIOVA, Ye.P.; GALEGOV, G.A.

Effect of β -methylaspartic acid on the growth of Escherichia coli. Mikrobiologiya 31 no.3:391-395 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (ASPARTIC ACID METABOLISM)

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N.; FEOFILLOVA, Ye.P.

Study of the pigments of *Actinomyces longispororuber*. Mikrobiologiya 32 no.5:745-747 S-0*63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N.; FEOFILIOVA, Ye.P.

Pigments of *Actinomyces longisporus ruber*. Mikrobiologija
33 no.1:13-15 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N.; FEOFILLOVA, Ye.P.

Study of the nature of main fractions of *Actinomyces longispororuber*
pigments. *Mikrobiologija* 33 no.6:944-950 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

FEOFILIOVA, Ye,P.

Study of metabolism in colored and colorless variants of
Actinomyces longispororuber. Mikrobiologija 34 no.1:32-38
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

BEKTEREVA, M.N.; MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; POGLAZOVA, M.N.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, G.A.;
FEOFILOVA, Ye.P.

Rapid method of detecting bacterial infection in culture fluid
during the production of streptomycin. Prikl. biokhim. i
mikrobiol. 1 no. 6:726-730 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. Submitted Dec. 24, 1964.

PADUCHEVA, A.L.; VOLKOVA, Z.I.; FEOFILLOVA, Zh.A.

Rate of formation of sulfur-containing precursors of hair keratin
in the skin of sheep following the peroral administration of sulfate
and methionine. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.5:1205-1206 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva
Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom
A.I.Oparinym.

(Keratin) (Sulfur isotopes) (Methionine)

FROKT ISTOV, A.

Cost accounting methods for locomotive depots. Zhel.dor.transp.
no.12:79-81 D'47. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Planovyy otdel Moskovsko-Kurskoy dorogi
(Railroads--Accounts, bookkeeping, etc.)

VASSERMAN, P.I. (Moskva); KOLOTYRKIN, Ya.M. (Moskva); CHEBOTAREVSKIY, V.V.
(Moskva); FEOKTISTOVA, A.A. (Moskva)

Properties of paint and lacquer coatings as characterized by
their electrical resistance and capacitance. Koll.zhur. 21
no.4:392-397 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Paint--Electrical properties)
(Lacquers and lacquering--Electrical properties)

FEOKTISTOV, A.A., aspirant

Diagnostic liver puncture in cattle. Veterinaria 39 no.1:
52-56 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy
promyshlennosti.
(Liver--Biopsy) (Cattle--Diseases and pests)

~~FEOKTISTOV, A.G.~~

Constantly increasing the productivity of labor. Khim.prom. no.8:
495-497 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Chemical industries)

FEOKTISTOV, A. I.

DZHELEPOV, B.S.; PRIKHODSEVA, V.P.; FEOKTISTOV, A.I.; KHOL'MOV, Yu.V.

Gamma radiation of Zn^{65} , Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 20 no.12#1359-1360
D '56. (MIR 10:3)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G. Khlopina AN SSSR.
(Zinc--Isotopes) (Gamma rays)

FEOKTISTOV, A.I.

DZHLEPOV, B.S.; PRIKHODTSEVA, V.P.; FEOKTISTOV, A.I.; KHOL'NOV, Yu.V.

Gamma-ray spectra of As⁷⁶. Izv.ZN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 20 no.12:1361-1364
D '56. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopinia AN SSSR.
(Arsenic--Isotopes) (Gamma rays--Spectra)

FEOKTISTOV A. I.

SUBJECT

S/048/62/026/008/012/028
B104/B102

AUTHORS:

Dzholepov, B. S., Katykhin, G. S., Maydanyuk, V. K., and
Feoktistov, A. I.

TITLE:

The spectrum of internal conversion electrons and positrons
emitted in the Re¹⁸⁴ decay

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26,
no. 8, 1962, 1030 - 1034

TEXT: This spectrum was studied on the ketron of Kiev University, using
a spectrometer with a particularly weak background. The source was separated
from a tungsten foil irradiated with 13.6-Mev deuteron. The K783
1-kev line detected by B. Harmatz et al. (Phys. Rev., 123, 1758 (1961))
was not found in the hard part of the spectrum (Fig. 2) because of insufficient
resolution. On the other hand the K788 line was found, which is
absent from the Harmatz spectrum because of insufficient intensity. Har-
matz observed the K 1106 line, but not K 1098 which has about the same
intensity as the first-mentioned. The weak continuous electron spectrum
appears distinctly in the range of 300 - 600 kev and disappears at 900 kev.

Card 1/2

S/048/62/026/008/012/028
B104/B102

The spectrum of internal conversion ...

The spectrum is assumed to originate during the decay of Re¹⁸⁴ into Os¹⁸⁴. A weak positron spectrum was also found. Its end-point energy is at about 1500 kev. The decay energy is assumed to be greater than 1320 kev. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/0 2

S/048/63/027/002/002/023
B104/B180

AUTHORS:

Dzhelepov, B. S., Katykhin, G. S., Maydanyuk, V. K.,
and Feoktistov, A. I.

TITLE:

The spectrum of Tc^{95} and Tc^{96} conversion electrons

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya,
v. 27, no. 2, 1963, 172-176

TEXT: The spectra of conversion electrons emitted in the decay of long-lived technetium isotopes were studied with the ketron of the Kiyebskiy universitet (Kiyev University). The technetium, obtained by irradiating molybdenum foils with 13.6 Mev deuterons, was radiochemically separated and deposited onto Al foils. The Tc^{95} conversion electron spectrum and the transition energies are given in table 1. With these data and with those of J. Unik and J. Rasmussen (Ref. 4. Phys. Rev., 115, 1687 (1959)) the decay scheme shown in Fig. 2 is obtained. The spectrum was studied 40-60 days after stopping irradiation. Tables 4 and 5 give results for Tc^{96} , for which no decay scheme could be constructed. There are

Card 1/5

The spectrum of Tc⁹⁵ ...

S/048/63/027/002/002/023
B104/B180

3 figures and 5 tables.

Fig. 2. Decay scheme of Tc⁹⁵.

Legend: (1) 60 days.

Table 1. Transition energies and relative intensities of Tc⁹⁵ conversion electrons.

Legend: (1) E_γ, kev; (2) Type of conversion; (3a) Relative intensities, results; (3b) Results of Ref. 4.

Table 4. Transition energies and relative intensities of conversion lines and γ-radiation.

Legend: (1) E_γ, kev; (2) Relative intensities of conversion lines; (3) Relative intensities of γ-radiation.

Table 5. Internal conversion coefficients (K-shell) and multipole type of transitions in Mo⁹⁶.

Legend: (1) E_γ, kev; (2) α_K; (3) Possible multipole type.

Card 2/5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412910012-1

DZHELEPOV, B.S.; KATYKHIN, G.S.; MAYDANYUK, V.K.; FEOKTISTOV, A.I.

Spectrum of internal conversion electrons emitted in Re^{184} decay.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.11:1394-1401 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412910012-1"

IZRAITEL', S.A., otv. red.; MOISEYEV, S.L., otv. red.; SKURAT, V.K.,
otv. red.; SLASTUNOV, V.G., otv. red.; ZAITSEV, A.P., red.;
POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; SKURAT, V.K., red.; SLASTUNOV, V.G., red.;
SOROLEV, G.G., red.; FEOKTISTOV, A.T., red.; MIROSHNICHENKO,
V.D., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Unified safety rules for mining metalliferous, non-metallic, and
placer deposits by the underground method] Edinye pravila bez-
opasnosti pri razrabotke rudnykh, nerudnykh i rossyapnykh mest-
rozhdenii podzemnym sposobom. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 253 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po nadzoru za
bezopasnym vedeniem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.
(Mine safety)

FEOKTISTOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, kand. ekon. nauk; CHIRKOVA, A.N.,
spets. red.; NOZDRINA, V.A., red.; SATAROVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Organization of wages in the dairy industry] Organizatsiya truda
i zarabotnoi platy v molochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishche-
promizdat, 1962. 199 p.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Wages—Dairy industry)

FEOKISTOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; VASIL'YEVA, Aleksandra Fedorovna;
CHIRKOVA, A.N., retsenzent; BOGATAYA, L.M., red.; KISINA,
Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Establishing the level of mechanization and automation of production operations in the dairy industry] Raschet urovnja mekhanizatsii i avtomatisatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v molochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 26 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Dairy industry--Equipment and supplies)

(Automation)

FEOKTISTOV, A. P.

MAL'MYSTREM, A.I.; FEOKTISTOV, A.P., retsenzent; NIKITINYKH, N.M., nauchnyy
redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric arc welding of copper] Elektricheskaya dugovaia svarka medi.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-
ry, 1954. 72 p.
(Electric welding) (Copper--Welding)

FEOKTISTOV, A.T., insh.

Enforce strict discipline during blasting. Bezop. truda v
prom. 2 no.7:9-10 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Blasting--Safety measures)

ZAYTSEV, A.P., red.; BORZOV, K.V., red.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, Yu.K., red.;
BELOUSOV, V.G., red.; VODAKHOV, L.A., red.; IZRAITEL', S.A., red.;
KOL', A.N., red.; LISIUK, S.S., red.; MOISEYEV, S.L., red.;
MEL'NIKOV, N.V., red.; MOROZOV, V.P., red.; MUDROV, P.A., red.;
POLYAKOVA, Z.K., red.; PODERNI, Yu.S., red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.;
POKROVSKIY, L.A., red.; SLASTUNOV, V.G., red.; SKURAT, V.K., red.;
STRUNIN, M.A., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M., red.; FEOKTISTOV, A.T.,
red.; CHESNOKOV, M.M., red.; SHUKHOB, A.N., red.; YAMSHCHIKOV,
S.M., red.; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh.,
tekhn.red.

[Unified safety regulations in open-cut mining] Edinyye pravila
bezopasnosti pri razrabotke mestorozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh
otkrytym sposobom. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po
gornomu delu, 1960. 61 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyi komitet po nadzoru
za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.
(Strip mining--Safety measures)

BOBROVSKII, I. I., inzh.; FROKTISTOV, A. T., inzh.

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